PARQUET SHOWING BOXES.

SOME OLD AND SINGULAR CUSTOMS

The Plays, the Players and the Playgoers.

LONG WAITS BETWEEN ACTS

rrespondence of The Evening Star. PARIS, February 14, 1894.

HERE ARE THIRty theaters in Paris, including the Grand Opera and the Opera Comique, seven semisuburban theaters de quartier, and all the stages devoted to operette, vaudeville and s p e ctacular pieces. To rival them there are three permanent circuses, nine great public balls and promenades, most of

which give variety performances on a little stage before the public dancing, four-teen "artistic cafes," with songs and recitations, and eighteen principal "concerts, each as large as any good-sized theater. Thus there exist in Paris thirty-five im

portant places of miscellaneous and free and easy entertainment against the thirty theaters. Year in, year out, there is a great amount of talk concerning the alleged theatrical decline. Year in, year out, the free and easy places spread themselves, increase in splendor and attract a greater throng of clients. And year in, year out, the theaters remain quite stationary, seldom spending money on new decoration,not often on new scenery, but continuing dirty, cramped for space, high-priced, exacting, unaccommodating. Yet it is absolutely true that the only shows worth seeing at this moment in all of Paris are those which you



must look for on the stages of the theaters There only will you find ability in acting or in singing or in dancing.

Despite their dust and gloom, their incivility and their extortions, the Paris theaters are unapproachable; and despite their gayety and liberality and decoration, the music halls and cafes-spectacles continue putting forth but mediocre stage attrac tions, so dreary and so commonplace that only the excuse of cheapness, comfort, the ability to drink and smoke and chat with the frail beauties of the promenade explain their patronage.

stumbling block; and their workings are complicated by two special features: (1), The system of reserving seats, and (2), ticket speculation. For instance, at the Vauleville (which has the most successful piece today, Madame Sans-Gene of Sardou), the orchestra chairs and front rows of the balcony at ordinary times, cost, unreserved, \$1.50 each. You cannot buy a reserved seat after 7 o'clock at night. All those who come, no matter what they are willing to give, must buy simple admission tickets to good seat. To have a ticket "en location." that is to say, reserved, you must have



sold out), or from the speculators, who have

where else. Neither the speculators nor the theaters run any risk. Suppose that 200 of the best seats are turned over to these bureaux de location, numbered seats in the orchestra. Suppose by 8 p.m. they have sold but a half. The tickets are not lost, no one is turned away. The crowd is let into those very reserved seats, even before the management knows if they are sold or not. Whenever you or I turn up, with our reserved seats bought from the speculators, the gentleman or lady sitting in our num-bered chair is hustled out and found another place. Thanks to this system, y piece which has a moderate success cost you almost double for a numbered If, like the great majority of floatg line for a full hour beforehand, must be well prepared to make a row and protest vigorously, or ask your

lic continues to submit. The serious play-goers take advantage of the Paris system of subscription tickets, by who

THE PARIS THEATERS beforehand, for certain nights through all the season, his numbered seat, so as to see each new production which the theater brings out. For this you pay a lump sum down at the beginning of the season. You Uninviting Places Redeemed by Good

Acting.

Acting.

SOME OLD AND SINGULAR CUSTOMS

SOME OLD AND SINGULAR CUSTOMS

Acting to the season. You chance it whether the pieces shall be good or bad, or you yourself be sick or otherwise engaged upon the special nights so far ahead. In this way, and at a great reduction, you secure a certainty of seeing well and being treated with consideration. This system of "abonnement" is very much in vogue indeed; perhaps it is in part responsible for the abuses which attend the sale of single tickets. sale of single tickets.

Being once inside the corridors of any

Paris theater, you perceive immediately that in case of fire no proper exits would be found to save the lives of hurrying peobe found to save the lives of hurrying people. The corridors are curved and narrow, cramped and lumbered up with what they call the "vestiaire." The curious old women dressed in black and white, like nurses, who accept your coats and canes, and give you tickets for them, roll them up, tie them with twine and pile them down upon the bare floors of the already too narrow corridors. The auditorium, it must be known, is not immediately open to the view on entering the theater, as in America. You see naught but these corridors on any floor. The jail-like look is heightened by the little doors which open on these corridors, all numbered. These are the doors to boxes, which, in every Paris theater, extend continuously all around what, with us, forms the back rows of the parquet circle. forms the back rows of the parquet circle. The old ladies dressed in black and white have their name of "ouvreuses," or "open-ers," from these box doors. If three go to the theater together, it is as cheap to take a box as any other good seats. Giving an ouvreuse your cloaks and coats (there is but little room for them inside the box),



That Scene is in Bad Taste.

and giving her your ticket, she will "open" for you, or conduct you to your seat, wherever it may be. For this you hand her a few cents. Then she returns and sells you a program—for a few cents more. Then she returns and puts a wooden stool be-neath the feet of "madame," asks if all is well-and you give her a few cents more, in order to insure that she will not return to ask to see your tickets, or to annoy you in a dozen other ways.

Being once inside the auditorium and in

your seat, you see that all the seats are packed so close together that it is an inconvenience to walk past or be walked past. You see the floor is so extremely dirty that to put your hat down on it their big opera glasses. Two men together will discuss the good points of a lady, all in grande toilet, in the first row of the balcony, and fairly bore her through with their prolonged and ostentatious staring. This is the privilege of the orchestra chairs, which tre usually reserved for men.

The Paris theaters have three smells

which predominate: The fragrance of or-ange peel, both fresh and dried; the smell of gas; and, with the second act, a hundred shades of mixed and modified and wandering smells and perfumes from out the dresses, handkerchiefs and hair of ladies overheated. Some think this agreeably sen suous and vaguely troubling. The smell of orange peel pervades all Paris theaters, be-cause the management must make a little profit by farming out the right to sell these ing out their wares, their oranges and candy boxes. Paris women want to have their orange and their candy at the play. They throw the skins beneath the seats. The



sweepers have them for their own "petit tories of marmelade. Thump! Thump! Thump!

The curtain is about to rise. According

to an ancient custom, the manager's assistant pounds the stage with a thick ironbound club. Thump! Thump! Thump!

You hear the three blows given twice behind the curtain. Then comes the music of the orchestra, and then the play.

Paris playwrights are now constantly reproached with poverty of invention and with their reworking of old situations demanding the old stock of characters. can cook up a charming connedy out of the most trifling of materials. most trifling of materials.

Take the father of a family, jelly

and philanthropic; his wife, their daughter (an angel), and a syoung man without fortune, but charming. Mix a charming way. Concealed behind a picand agitate them softly. Bring back an uncle from America, who simply rolls in money. Continue working them to-gether till you get the denouement: "How happy we shall be!" or, "Go, be happy," A tragedy is quite as easy for them. Take a venerable old man, a retired pork

butcher; his two sons, the good bastard Pierre and the wicked Paul; a frightful villain named Alphonse, who assists the in-famous Paul to seduce the poor Jeanne, af-ter having assassinated her father and her is the good Pierre who is acrecognize the true assassin.

But far more than the authors, the Paris actors make playgoing, despite its hundred inconveniences, one of the most distinctly fascinating sides of Paris life. They are so perfectly trained in schools supported by the government, and having old traditions; their enunciation is so perfectly clear and good-mannered, and all their actions are Thanks to this system, ticket speculators so thoroughly well studied, and yet, with flourish here in Paris as they flourish nonatural than nature, that the illusion is more real than life itself. This is especially the case in situations that are pathetic or sentimental. It is one of the commonest



I'm Going to Order a Dress Like That blubbering and hiccoughing as they hunt

The curtain falls on the first act. At once you bid adieu to all delight. The waits be-tween the acts are long beyond belief. Half an hour is moderate, and there is always one wait of three-quarters. These most provoking stoppages between the acts are operation each subscriber has, set down given as one reason why the public takes

so readily to cases spectacles and music halls and the dance gardens. There seems to be no remedy. The actors and the actors are in the habit of receiving calls

TYPEWRITING GIRLS

the use of the machine can be learned by anybody. Most business men can sit down to the machine and turn out very fair copy when occasion demands. It has amused and chatting to their hearts' content. And the management desires the public to go upstairs to the buffet and increase its trade. A fourth of the full audience scramble, push and elbow to get out into the narrow corridor, climb up the narrow steps to reach the buffet and refresh themselves. These buffets are not bars, but spacious enough promenades, with cafe chairs and tables in the center and around the sides. They are usually situated on the second floor—the floor of the first balcony, where the seats are as high-priced as in the parquet. In Parls you take your lady with you for a drink between the acts. Beer, coffee, ice cream, champagne by the glass, and cakes and oranges, with a line of strups served with water, are most popular. A little room alongside is marked off for smoking; but it alongside is marked off for smokins; but it is so small that people stand around the door and puff their cigarette smoke in the buffet, where the ladies take their "consommations." No one objects. It is not that the Parislan ladies are good-natured; but they do not care. They are used to cigarettes. Tread on the trail of a fine lady's dress and she will turn and give you a tongue lashing which will make you think the property of the property a tongue lashing which will make you think she is an actress and declaiming on the

Thump! Thump! Thump! Thump! Thump! Thump!
You hear the pounding, which denotes the second act is ready to begin. The curtain rises on the most expensive scene—some waterfall or other specialty, for which the management has spent a hundred dollars. The claque begins its vigorous applause. In Paris theaters you never have a doubt when you should clap. Paid men—two dozen, in two solid companies up in the second



After the Play. gallery-give the signal. They appland with

so much effort that it is annoying to sit-near them. As the piece runs on its course, near them. As the piece runs on its course, the audience often warms up to enthusiasm, tears and deafening clapping, stamping and loud cries of "bravo!" But in order to insure the proper stimulus to actors, the paid-for clapping at the regulation points marked out for them beforehand.

The classes is a fixed Paris custom good.

Nor do we all marry our employer. In

The claque is a fixed Paris custom, good or bad. The waits, the dirty floors, and the extortions of the "ouvreuses"—all these are Paris customs, too. Perhaps they are part of a great system with which it is wound up along with beauty. Thus, if the waits were not so long, the actors could not pose as grand artistes between the acts and receive the homage of their distinguished.

A short time ago admirers, and they might not play so well. acting which is now their single jewel wildisappear.

STERLING HEILIG.

HOUSEHOLD JOYS.

The Decoration Value of Different Flowers and Their Culture.

Written for The Evening Star.

To those who have but limited space and time to give to the culture of flowers, it is well to know how to choose those varieties that yield the best results with the least labor. It has grown to be an almost universal custom to employ floral decoration ber One's employer, having observed the at every meal, even in the plainest house- peculiar understanding between her and means a ruined hat. You see that all the means around you have silk hats, which they hold in their laps the moment that the curtain rises, and put upon their heads again immediately the curtain falls after each act. With that they rise, turn round, and and example. The smallest yard and a few machine over by striking the sweet her and holds, and thus to feed the eye with beauty as we take our daily bread. It is an evidence of the growing refinement of the people, and ought to be fostered by precept and example. The smallest yard and a few machine over by striking the space har and handwriting, in penul, on an uncome trap, and tree had watched Number Two, had given the work as a handwriting, in penul, on an uncome trap, and tree had watched Number Two, had given the work as a handwriting, in penul, on an uncome trap, and tree had watched Number Two, had given the work as a handwriting, in penul, on an uncome trap, and tree host years and tree had watched Number Two, had given the work as a subject, freely interlined, transposed contains the subject freely interlined, transposed with the subject freely interlined, transposed with the subject freely interlined. It is an evidence of the growing refinement of the people, and ought to be fostered by precept and example. The smallest yard and a few machine over the work as a bridge trap, and tree had watched Number Two, had given the work as a handwriting, in penul, on an uncome trap, and tree had watched Number Two, had given the work as a handwriting, in penul, on an uncome trap, and tree had watched Number Two, had given the work as a handwriting. In penul, on an uncome trap, and tree had watched Number Two, had given the work as a handwriting. In penul, on an uncome trap, and tree had watched Number Two, had given the work as a bridge trap. and comprehensive focusings of supplies throughout all the seasons with a very small expenditure of time and money. and the pleasure derived from personal efforts in cultivating flowers, is greater than that derived by a mere pur-chaser. Bought flowers are like adopted children. They are simply better than none.

There is a great difference in the keeping

quality of flowers when cut, and in the

small garden this trait should be chiefly

considered. The first on the list that live the longest when cut are the chrysanthemums, and next the cosmos. The plants of each when once established are a perpetual inheritance. The needs of chrysanthemums are annual enrichment, and the cosmos will sow its own seed. Next the carnations withstand the tooth of jonquil and narcissus are famous for evity, and when once established garden will take care of their own posterity. All the lily tribe are fine keepers. So are the begonias. Scarlet geranium is a useful decorator, but scarlet sage has no value off the lawn. Heliotrope is only for a day. The hyacinth lasts long, but it is foliage the asparagus is almost immortal. It will outlive any flower, and it is by far the prettiest green decoration at every command. The smilax lasts long, but violet leads the van. We shelter ours in

the fence by two leather straps. Above the sash is a piece of matting for the extreme able. I have had my fingers lamed and cold days. They are held back on mild left thumb swollen tight after working s days by a hook and staple.

When the mercury begins to fall it is a of bloom, sending them back to their chilly about the same. But, for approximat bed when they have served their time in the dining room. The holly tree branches hand kept on the tensest nervous last a long time in water; so does the haw-thorn, and branches of rhododendron, whose into bloom if put in a sunny window and

well nourished with ammoniated water. Water and Ammonia. Flowers soon exhaust the water. The ammonia is an antidote to ferment and to mi-They crobes, which, in a warm room, become a poison to plants. Branches of the hardy the bottles concealed in the folds of a curture, the vines of a sweet potato will come changed once a fortnight. Roses are short lived, but by covering a bowl of them with is the place for winter flowers to grow, but by selecting low-growing plants and covering them with glass cake covers, such as the confectioners use, they thrive anything the bound of the confectioners use they thrive anything the bound of the confectioners use. in the house. Go to the woods upon any fair day, remove the fallen leaves and bring them on a round dish, or a meat platter, and cover with a glass dish. If you have nothing better, invert glass finger bowls, or lamp shades from the chandelier, covered with a pane of glass. Watch the quick growth and bloom developed by the warmth and moisture under the glass. One can have a miniature green house if he has at command an old glass showcase. It se-cures a clean, moist atmosphere for the plants. They do not dry out and disappoint you. They thrive, and when you raise the lid a breath from paradise will salute you like a henediction



of Them.

THEIR SPEED AND COMPENSATION

Peculiarities.

THE ABNORMAL, INsatiable, unflagging interest which the reading public appears to take in typewriting and type-

writers is quite incomprehensible to me, an old operator. Since, however, so much is written (and presumably read) on

operators be given a hearing, although we are used to writing

other people's thoughts rather than our

I have never belonged to any organization of typewriters or stenographers, but I have met incidentally a number of operators, some of them ranking high as experts, and I have never observed that we have any traits in common, at least none that may be considered incident to our calling. Typewriters do not differ as a class from women who follow other vocations. If you were to meet us on the street nothing would tell you that we belonged to the much-discussed class. None of us wear masks to conceal our beauty, as the paragrapher has it; some of us don't need to. We are so uniformly referred to as

"pretty typewriters," young and attractive, that it may be a surprise to the careless

fact some of us do not marry anybody; and desire. dangerous to tamper. In real life, out in the world, we find that pain succeeds to pleasure and that ugliness is inextricably wound up along with beauty. Thus, if the walts were not so long the actors and that to meet outside of business we would not

A short time ago I saw an article regard-Perhaps, when Paris theaters become more modernized, more comfortable and more luxurious, with better scenery, the precious established between two typewriters, and will thought: How nice! But, although the space bar of a typewriter could be used for the purposes of a telegraph key (as can almost anything) yet it would be a clumsy substitute, and would not enable the telegraph operator to attain his best speed. Therefore while Miss Number One might have been dictating her notes to Number Two at the rate of sixty words a minute, she was clicking them to her at not over twenty. Few employers would enjoy that sunny windows can be made a depot of employer is sure to stop work and ask with doing." But, of course, men differ; and some men might not notice the peculiar sound produced by continuous manipulation of the space bar.

Dictation vs. Copying. In a recent article it was stated that operators prefer dictation to copying, although the price was the same. There are days, as every operator knows, when the fingers when the head (at least of a typewriter) won't work. But for taking dictation the fingers and the mind must both be at their best. The greater part of dictation is given by court reporters, who can read their notes time as fast as they wrote them, and whose work cription. The notes represent their day's ing the evening and night. Therefore, since they want to get a few hours' sleep, and be at court again by 10 a. m., they want to spend just as little time as possible over the ator to her very highest speed, no matter

how rapidly she may write. ing a fine dictation operator, because it is difficult work; but the strain is awful. While taking dictation the mind may not wander s of a more tender growth. For winter the or the attention be relaxed for a moment These high-speed dictation workers break down or give up the business for something the south side of the fence, and secured to less wearing to the mind. Even the physical As to the price of this work, when I was ent's work to drop them over the violet The kinds that give us the most constant bloom are the North Carolina white the price paid for copying, they arguing that prefer to bring them in the house in a clump tion made the price per hour to the operator about the same. But, for approximately the same price per hour, you are on the one (sometimes till daylight), while on the other, buds are formed in the autumn, will burst in copying, you can work during the into bloom if put in a sunny window and "take it easy," as advised. And is no reason why this class of work should

ruin your health or nerves. \$15-a-Week Lady. In the article last referred to, one young lady is reported as saying that one cent seemed small for 300 words, but "if I can't ivy and princess pine, secured in bottles and make \$15 a week at that rate, and make business." Since she makes it easy, she, of course, does not work over eight hours per day. That is, in a week she makes \$15; in out to the light. The bottles should be well a day, \$2.50, and in an hour, 31 1-4 cents, corked and the stem passing through a noise for which she writes a trifle over 9,300 in the cork to the ammoniated water and words. And yet the same article represents the busy and sagacious reporter as "rushing off to a first-class typewriter," who turns out for him 4,000 words in two hours. The

per week down into an hour rate without allowing occasional breathing spaces. A (aged six years) is made to speak in time to home what young plants you will find wait- a matter of fact, the \$15-a-week lady would need to write 10,000 words per hour in order to make \$15 a week easy, at the price she named. That would be 1662-3 words per minute. If there is another operator in town who can write even 6,000 words an hour for four consecutive hours have yet to learn of her, through my acquaintance with operators and reporters And yet this lady, to judge from her own expressions, keeps up this 10,000-word rate not only hour after hour, but week after

> It was a great surprise and gratification to me to learn that Washington had such an operator, and one, too, so modest, for she evidently does not pose as an expert but speaks of her capabilities as though they were by no means extraordinary. Seventy-five hundred words in a day 71-2 hours, is considered in the depa ments to be excellent speed; and the oper ator who can copy 5,000 words is safe from

The civil service commission gives turn out perfect copy at the rate of two words per minute in two to four minute often, their scarfpins. Custom has made tests. Miss Orr gained the championship it proper for the bridegroom to wear a gardenia in his buttonhole, the best man an denia in his buttonhole, the best man an by writing 112 words per minute for five minutes of memorized matter; and she is now employed where she does not use the machine constantly.

Not Easily Rattled.

It must not be supposed either that the best operators lose speed from nervousness in these tests, for they are accustomed sorts of places, from all sorts of people, and are not easily "rattied." What makes the absorbing interest in typewriting and operators so astonishing is the fact that sorts of people, and are not easily "rattied." What makes the absorbing interest in typewriting and operators so astonishing is the fact that sorts of people, and are not easily "rattied." What makes the best man, and usually the state, receiving his commission from the legislature of his state for a certain specified again: "A man's good breeding is the duties as such Senator as a free agent. This duties as such Senator as a free agent. The country against other people's mails upon his own best indement giving of manners."

to the machine and turn out very fair copy when occasion demands. It has amused me sometimes to dictate my notes back to the man from whom I had taken them, he being able to operate his own machine

Are Senators Bound to Vote as Leg-

faster than I could.

To give a few facts and figures that have come within my personal knowledge. The apparent speed of an operator is very misleading. A beginner who thinks she clicks along right lively is pretty apt to the click along right lively is pretty apt to the click along right lively is pretty apt to the click along right lively is pretty apt to the click along right lively along right lively appears along right lively along right livel find when first she takes up actual work that she only does six or eight folios an hour. And one of the most efficient operators in the Interior Department building whose chief is tireless in his praises of her work stated to me that she did not think her speed was in fact over twenty folios per hour, although people were constantly dropping in to watch her fingers fly.

The truth is that exaggerated state-ments regarding speed are so common that an operator is almost forced to exaggerate to keep up with the procession. As the lady just referred to said to me: "I never say how fast I can write. People can see for themselves that I write rapidly, but if I were to say I wrote twenty folios an hour they would at once rank me among the operators who claim that speed." The ordinary price in Washington is six cents per folio (one hundred words) for one copy.
The rate of speed for copying is usually from eighteen to thirty folios per hour, very few operators exceeding the speed last given. From dictation, as before this subject, it seems at work week after week, so her year's but fair that the carnings cannot be figured up from those of an hour.

not always to do typewriting. But the selves is that we are independent; we don't have to toady to a possibly disagreeable chief and his underlings; we can say what we think, if that is any pleasure; in I we do not fear losing our places. Then, too, our experiences are usually pleasant; we seldom meet discourteous treatment. The Men We Work for.

A word as to our employers. They may not differ from other people's employers, but they have at least not been written thread-bare, as we have. One man dictates the most confidential work imaginable, and never says a word about your not mentioning it; while another brings in matter that might be scattered broadcast without anybody taking the trouble to read it, and wants you to keep it under lock and key, not to read it to another operator

One man wants all the assistance you can give him, asks if his points are clearly stated, insists upon having you under-stand them all, and is grateful for any change suggested. Another tells you that his copy is exactly as he wants it, in which case you follow the copy even if it goes out of the window, as it generally does. However, we operators make no boast of the changes we make, partly because it mortifies a man to learn that his copy was incorrect, and partly because we do sometimes find a man who seriously objects to any change. When we get hold of this class, we meekly change back to the old reading, however ungrammatical, and say that our correction was an oversight, or a typewriter mistake. Very often a word or several words will be left out, and we have to use our own discretion about filling in the hiatus. If our guess is correct the insertion is never noticed.

Very likely the man who brings pen copy as clear as copper plate will apologize for his illegible writing and bad copy, while another will bring in the most peculiar handwriting, in pencil, on an uncommon subject, freely interlined, transposed and cut to pieces generally, and be pained and

It is a fact that an operator sometimes gets copy that the writer himself is unable to read, and has to make it out the best she can. For the reason that the operator thus often has to take the law into her own hands we do become somewhat dictatorial. That perhaps is the one common trait peculiar to us. A gentleman was recently heard to say, on leaving the office of a Washington typewriter, that "Miss Blank was a nice operator, but you had to let her do the work according to her own ideas."

The universality among our employers of scruples about Sunday work is remark-At least, when we refuse to work on Sunday, they say they don't believe in either, except in cases of the direst neces-sity, such as the present one, of course I never knew but one man who worked on Sunday without any excuse whatever, and he always wanted to know what apology you could make for living if you wouldn't work on Sunday. The operator has here been spoken of as "she," and the employer as "he," for the reason that by far the nen and 99 per cent of the employers men. While it is more gratifying to us women to think that this preponderance of our sex in the business is due to a preference for us, on account of our greater aptitude, acus, on account of our greater aptitude, ac-curacy, invariable beauty or what not, yet the great number of ex-typewriters among business men, lawyers, &c., is sufficient to give color to the theory that one reason for our preponderance is that men grow

of the business into something better while we stay in it. The Teaching of Manners

From the Ladies' Home Journal. "Manners are minor morals," and a girl should be taught, both by precept and example, that she does not fulfill every duty unless she exercises the art of pleasing. Ruskin says "Be sure that people like a room better with you in it than out of it." Home politeness is a great preserver of of the republic, as well as those of his this may seem, it would have an influence family peace. Sharp criticism and disa-state. I do not think that any general on those with whom one comes in contact Home politeness is a great preserver of greeable "home truths" are well nigh impossible where courtesy is habitual.

Courtesy and consideration for servants

are distinguishing marks of a gentlewoman. irregular in its development, and little faults bill reported to the Senate at this session, Scolding is worse than useless. It arouses

and feelings are so contagious. One should walt until the irritation subsides before correcting any one. A reprimand given in the presence of others is apt to arouse a feelmade, and it is an exceptional person that can be trusted to be the bearer of a scold-ing. It is apt to gather force en route. Argument between parents and children is unseemly, and it is always best to avoid letting the point of contest become too im-

It is so much easier to live up to a good reputation than to live down a bad one that we should be most careful how we fasten a fault upon any one. This principle in ethics is strikingly illustrated in the story of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," where the stern grandfather is positively shamed into becoming almost the noble gentleman that his little grandson believes him.

Some Wedding Etiquette. From the Ladies' Home Journal. The maid of honor relieves the bride of

her bouquet at the altar, hands it to the

first bridesmaid when it is time for her to assist the bride with her glove, or to throw back the veil; later on she takes it again and presents it to the bride just before she takes her husband's arm and turns from the altar. The bride who is wise wears a somewhat loose glove on her left hand, so that the removal of it is a very easy matter. A bride always gives her bridesmaids their gloves, and usually presents them with the removal of the property of the people of his their gloves, and usually presents them with their gloves, and usually presents them with the removal of the people of his tate."

It was elected to the Senate upon contradictory issues," said Mr. Perkins of California. "A Senator should endeavor to reptor the people of his state."

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It was elected to the Senate upon contradictory issues, "said Mr. Perkins of California. "A Senator should endeavor to reptor the people of his state." ter. A bride always gives her bridesmaids their gloves, and usually presents them with some little souvenir of the wedding. The bridegroom usually gives each a piece of jewelry in which his and the bride's initials are combined. He presents the best man

In entering the church the ushers come first, then the bridesmaids, walking two by two, then the maid of honor alone, and then the bride on the arm of her nearest ness in these tests, for they are accustomed male relative. In coming out, the bride to taking dictation at all times, in all and groom are first, the maid of honor

white violets, or some other small white

Most Senators Think That Everything Depends on the Conditions.

SOME DEFINITE EXPRESSIONS

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S A SENATOR OF the United States under any obligation to obey the instructions of the legislature of

because the legislature of his state has passed resolutions of instruction? The question was debated in private conversation among Senators recently. First, when the Kentucky legislature passed resolutions instructing the Kentucky Senators to vote against the confirmation of Mr. Peckham to be a Supreme Court justice; afterwards, when the Maryland legislature passed resolutions instructing the Maryland Senators to vote for "the Wilson bill." Of course, as Mr. Allison pointed out to me in conversation, the instructions of the Maryland legislature, if strictly interpreted, could not be followed unless "the Wilson bill" was offered in the Senate as a substitute for the bill reported by the finance committee. The Senate bill is not "the Wilson bill," and if they followed literally

in regard to the sugar schedule. These the old school; but when we are so fortuinstructions coming from the legislature nate as to meet one of these delightful perquestion the obligation in that case. But modern day. Etiquette was considered essuppose that Mr. Caffery was a hold-over sential in the time of our grandmothers, senator elected by another legislature, composed, perhaps, of an entirely different set of men. Would he be obliged to follow the instructions of this new legislature-morally obliged, of course? Assume that he be- nowadays, and at the notice lieved that allegiance to party required. him to vote for the bill; assume that he thought that the bill was better for the folks, this is not altogether their own fault, courtry than the existing law, though it as the older woman neither exacts nor ex-did an injury to his people. Would he be peets to have any deference shown her under obligation to vote for the bill, following his own judgment, or to vote against it. following the instructions of his legislature?

lect of the interests of their districts or ever, finds caps worn; and, in fact, the whether they had more to fear from neg-Loss of patronage means loss of prestige age always falls to deceive any one, and to many Congressmen. So they were beon, and, besides, me st of them do not go before their people again for three to lutely no time to sit placifly

New York was not a matter that concern-ed especially the people of Kentucky. The question of legislative instructions in the abstract. In fact, very few Senators will abstract. In fact, very few Senators will upon each person as she can possibly actually about the matter. It has too much personal interest for them. Mr. Frye gave thoughtful and gracious and formal manme his opinion very frankly.

Senator Frye. "I think," he said, "that in determining economic questions before Congress, or those of policy, involving no principle, or resents in part, a United States Senator liberately considered and passed by the his district or of the legislature of his state. district lines, but extends over the entire country, and in arriving at conclusions as to his duty he must consider the interests as there is in one's manners, and trib rule can be laid down in the premises. Mr. Allison, with whom I had some versation on the subject recently, said that he believed that the surrounding conditions should govern in each case. If his legislature instructed him to vote for the tariff for example, he would not vote for it. But lature to vote for the McKinley bill, even though it contained provisions which did

Allison, too, does not believe that any fixed rule can be laid down. Depends on Circumstances.

bound to follow those instructions. Mr.

"I don't think I care to discuss for publi cation the question whether a Senator is under any moral obligation to follow the in structions of his legislature," said Mr. Platt of Connecticut. "It would depend upon circumstances and conditions, which will suggest themselves to you."

"The answer to the question would, in

my opinion, depend very largely on the circumstances of the case," said Mr. Higgins. and makes the answer to the question largely a matter of conjecture.

the moral obligation, if any, imposed upon him by instructions passed by the legislative body of his state."

Sale said that runted states were entirely out of fashion. I had a piece of pink gauze ribbon tied in a bow at the bottom of the plaits and a piece of same tied around my

Said Mr. Mitchell of Oregon: "You pro-

low the instructions that may come to him looked very beautiful; she had on a satin from the legislature of his state, and when and why? My answer to this is that while the instructions of the legislature of a state are entitled to the very highest considera-tion upon the part of a Senator instructed you." particularly to a servant. in reference to any public question, such withstanding this, no gentleman or lady Senator is not under any moral obligation or any other-kind of obligation to follow instructions. A Senator is the accordited agent and representative of his juniors if the older persons would acknowledge the control of the control

subsequent legislatures, or even of the same legislature that elected him, he would not be such free agent. He would be a

mere automaton, subject to the changing opinions of legislatures, "As a test, I submit this: I was elected "As a test, I submit this: I was elected by a republican legislature as a republican. The views of that legislature on the subject of the tariff, for instance, as also the views of myself, were and are in accord with the doctrine of the republican party upon the subject of protection. But, suppose the legislature of my state during my term becomes democratic and such legislature instructs me to vote for a free trade bill, am I under any moral or other obligation to follow such instructions? Upon the contrary, will you not agree with me that in such a case I would be under the very strongest moral obligation to refuse to be

strongest moral obligation to refuse to be bound by such instructions?" Senator Peffer. "A United States Senator receiving his election from the legislature of a state is under moral obligations to follow the instruction of that particular legislature, said Senator Peffer. "He is not so morally bound to follow the instructions of any subsequent legislature upon the same subject, unless it is in accord with the prior in-

structions."

from eighteen to thirty folios per hour, very few operators exceeding the speed last given. From dictation, as before stated, the speed would be considerably greater. But even the slower operator, turning out eighteen folios, makes (when, as the article last quoted observed, she has the work to do) \$1.08 per hour, and she of thirty-folio speed makes \$1.80. But an operator is seldom kept uninterruptedly at work week after week, so her year's earnings cannot be figured up from those of an hour.

1 do not know the yearly income of a single operator in Washington, but from what many of them say I judge that they regard \$1.200 net as a good year. Of course they could often get that or more in the departments, and many fine operators do give up their work and take clerkships not always to do typewriting. But the passed resolutions of instructions in structions."

of the legislature of his state a United States Senator is elected for a fixed term, "said Senator Chandler, "he is absolutely independent of the legislature of his state and is not any more bound to follow the instructions of any other body of men. He is under moral obligation to give careful heed to every expression of opinion given within his state, whether from a legislature or any other body, whether from a legislature or any other body, whether from a legislature or from individual citizens. Sometimes a Senator than the politic interval of the structions. The obligation, if any exists, must therefore be simply moral. Is there a moral obligation resting on a Senator than the politic interval of the structions. The obligation resting on a Senator which would compel him to vote for a measure against his own judgment simply because the legislature of his state has believed and without considering himself constrained by any bonds or instructions. himself constrained by any bonds or in-structions whatever."

All of which leaves the subject as unde-

termined as it has been for nearly a cen-tury, during which it has been debated at intervals among public men. But at leas it contributes a little of contempo rary opinion on a subject which will agitate more than one Senator after the next meet-ing of the legislature of his state. GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

WHAT WE ARE DOING.

Old School and New School Manners Compared and Contrasted.

From Harper's Bazar.

"Most arts require long study and application, but the most useful art of all, that of pleasing, requires only the desire." So writes Lord Chesterfield in his Letters to the instructions they received Mr. Gorman his Son, which contain many valuable hints lest it be overheard, and finally to destroy every scrap of the original copy—all of which you really do, since that is his desire. And yet another man tells you frankly that he likes to dictate his confidential work to you, because he thinks you have too much professional honor to mention it, and he is sure you are too stupid to understand it anyway.

One man wants all the assistance you. and Mr. Gibson would have to vote against on manners quite as well worth observing there is no doubt that the legislature will no time for the formalities and graces ask pledges of the candidates for Senator which characterized the manners of those or will give instructions to the men elected whom we now call gentlemen and ladies of which elects them and being in the nature sons, we have still sense enough to appreof a pledge under which they accept office, clate the dignity and superiority of their will undoubtedly be obeyed. No one would manners as compared with those of the part of every well-bred and "genteel" young woman's education. Old ladles of that gen-eration must be justly horrified at the lounging manners which girls cultivate ness in their attitude toward their elders, which would seem to be disrespectful and familiar. Perhaps, in justice to the young

> But, with all this, we somehow miss the sweet, restful, placid old lady, such as we A great many of the representatives in Congress were even more embarrassed than their Senators will be Complex and their senators will be completely and their se from the people and looking to the people and even at sixty the style of dress is only so soon for re-election, they did not know slightly modified; gray hair is worn in the from failure to fulfill what they considered their party obligations. And they had to consider, further, the President's wishes. tween the patronage devil and the deep should come as years increase. In defense sea of local tariff interests. Senators do of this it is said that a woman of sixty is not depend so much on patronage for re- too active and energetic a member of so work or her book and to look serene and The Kentucky Senators solved the ques- happy; she has her household cares, which tion in the Peckham case by voting with the President for confirmation—probably on the theory that the nomination of a Supreme Court justice from the state of thought and active personal attention. The younger members of the household all have Maryland Senators decline to say what they will do about the tariff instructions from their legislature or to discuss the busy life, and the result is that about five times as many duties and cares devolve

Perhaps, too, with this lack of formality there is an increase of sympathy existing between the young girl and her seniors.

ners must be neglected. In England married women wear caps more commonly than here, and very sweet and matronly they look in them. In France, too, this headdress is worn, and nothing can be daintier and more becoming than a those relating especially to the state he rep-resents in part, a United States Senator tain lady in New York who put on caps ought to be controlled by instructions, de-when she was married at eighteen, and has ought to be controlled by instructions, de-worn them ever since. They are made now of real lace and pinned on to the hair with legislature of his state. But no member of very handsome jeweled pins. In the even-congress, in whichever House, ought to be ing for very full dress she wears feathers considered as a mere agent of the people in in her hair, fastened with an aigrette of the district or of the legislature of his state. This is very elegant, but beyond The power of a member of Congress, for good or for ill, is not limited by state or fastened with an old-fashioned brooch would this may seem, it would have an influence

> One of the suggestions given by a "n curer" is that if the patient feels listless and good for nothing and is loiling about in a loose gown, she shall immediately carefully make a toilet and put on her dress. No sooner is this accomp the result desired is obtained. She pulls herself together, as it were, and feels like another person. Another instance of the effect of clothes on one's mental attitude was a rule which obtained in a young woman's boarding school. None of the girls were allowed to wear shawls or wrap pers in the house, the principal having learned from experience that this style of dress induced great carelessness and indo-lence of manner and loss of thought. That our ancestors regarded dress with

and letters. Here is a description of a girl's first ball dress, taken from a letter girl's first ball dress, taken from a letter written in 1838, by a young woman of fit-teen to her maiden sunt: "I went to the ball on the 22d and enjoyed myself very much; I did not take any cold. We had much; I did not take any cold. beautiful music and an excellent supper at least it looked nice, but I did not eat anything. I was afraid if I did I might be sick. Perhaps you would like to know how I was dressed. I bought me a bishop's because, he said, he could not give it the time and attention that it deserved.

Mr. Cockrell said out of the avalanche of work which has come upon him as chairman of the appropriations committee:

"Each Senator must determine for himself of the more of the more of the content of the conten tive body of his state."

"I am thoroughly satisfied that a Senator of the United States is under every obligation to follow and obey the instructions of the legislature of his state, unless he was elected to the Senate upon contradictory issues." The state of the state is the state of the plaints and a piece of same tied around my waist and tied in a bow at the bottom of the plaints and a piece of same tied around my waist and tied in a bow at the point. I had a pink Donna Maria scarf with a tassel at each end and fastened on the left should be with a very small bouquet. I had a new pair of white kid, and a new pair of white kid, and a new pair of white kid, and a lace under the state of the state stockings and silk ones over them, my hair curled at the barber's; I pound this question, 'Is a United States sit still two hours to have it done. I went Senator under any moral obligation to fol-low the instructions that may come to blee. Miss Sarah Hildreth was the belle; she dress with a figured blond over that, and a black mantilia. Her blond dress was so long that it dragged seven or eight inches."
It is said in fashionable society that it is